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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL SUBMITTED PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPH 16 OF SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 883 (1993) AND PARAGRAPH 8 OF RESOLUTION 1192 (1998)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. On 27 August 1998, the Security Council adopted resolution 1192 (1998). In paragraph 8 of the resolution, the Council decided that the measures set forth in its resolutions 748 (1992) and 883 (1993) should be suspended immediately if the Secretary-General reported to the Council that the two Libyan nationals accused of the bombing of Pan Am flight 103 had arrived in the Netherlands for the purpose of trial before the Scottish court sitting in the Netherlands and that the Libyan Government had satisfied the French judicial authorities with regard to the bombing of UTA flight 772.

2. In the same resolution, the Security Council reaffirmed the provisions of paragraph 16 of its resolution 883 (1993), in which the Council, inter alia, expressed its readiness, following the suspension of the measures, to review the measures with a view to lifting them immediately upon fully compliance by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya with the requests and decisions in resolutions 731 (1992) and 748 (1992). The Secretary-General was requested, within 90 days of such suspension, to report to the Council on compliance by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya with the remaining provisions of its resolutions 731 (1992) and 748 (1992).

3. In a letter dated 5 April 1999 (S/1999/378), I informed the Security Council that the requirements of paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 1192 (1998) had been met. Upon receipt of my letter and in accordance with resolution 1192 (1998), the measures set forth in resolutions 748 (1992) and 883 (1993) were immediately suspended on 5 April 1999 at 1400 hours eastern standard time.

4. In the light of the foregoing, I submit, herewith, the present report pursuant to paragraph 16 of Security Council resolution 883 (1993) and paragraph 8 of resolution 1192 (1998) within the time period of 90 days defined by those resolutions.

II. INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE TO THE EVENTS OF 5 APRIL 1999

5. At the meeting of the Security Council held on 8 April 1999, the President of the Council made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/1999/10), welcoming my letter of 5 April 1999. The Council took note that the two persons accused of the bombing of Pan Am flight 103 had arrived in the Netherlands for the purpose of trial before the court described in paragraph 2 of resolution 1192 (1998) and that, with regard to the bombing of UTA flight 772, the French authorities had informed me that I might indicate, in reporting to the Council, that the conditions set forth in resolution 1192 (1998) had been met, without prejudice to the other requests concerning the bombing of Pan Am flight 103.

6. The Security Council also expressed deep appreciation to me, the Governments of the Republic of South Africa and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other countries for their commitment towards reaching a satisfactory conclusion relating to the matter of Pan Am flight 103. The Council further noted the role played by the League of Arab States, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the Organization of African Unity and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries in this regard.

7. The Security Council noted that, with my letter of 5 April 1999, the conditions set forth in paragraph 8 of resolution 1192 (1998) for the immediate suspension of the measures set forth in resolutions 748 (1992) and 883 (1993) had been fulfilled. The Council recalled that, in accordance with resolution 1192 (1998), the measures set forth in resolutions 748 (1992) and 883 (1993) had been immediately suspended upon receipt of my letter on 5 April 1999 at 1400 hours eastern standard time. The Council also noted that this development had been immediately acknowledged by the Council through a statement of the President of the Security Council to the press on the same day following consultations of the whole (press release SC/6662).

8. The Presidency of the European Union issued a statement on 5 April 1999 (S/1999/407, annex) welcoming the handover of the two persons accused, thus "bringing about the suspension of United Nations and European Union Lockerbie-related sanctions against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya". The European Union expressed its conviction that the arrangements made for the Scottish court sitting in the Netherlands would guarantee a fair trial for the accused. It stressed that full compliance with the stipulations of all relevant Security Council resolutions would enable the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to regain its position as a full member of the international community in the near future. The European Union felt that the suspension and, in due course, the lifting of the sanctions against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya would open up new perspectives for the social and economic development of the country.

9. On 8 April, Tunisia, on behalf of the States members of the Council of the League of Arab States, welcomed the press statement of the President of the Security Council announcing the suspension of the "coercive measures imposed on the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, following the substantive and practical measures taken by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to settle the dispute peacefully" (S/1999/397). The States members emphasized that it was important for the Security Council to adopt a resolution confirming the suspension as well as the need to lift "as soon as possible" the measures imposed on the Libyan Arab

Jamahiriya, "within not more than 90 days". They invited the Security Council to call on all States that have taken measures and decisions in implementation of resolutions 748 (1992) and 883 (1993) to announce their suspension.

10. On 13 April, Uganda, on behalf of the Group of African States at the United Nations, took note of the fact that the Security Council had promptly and unanimously responded to the Libyan handover of the two accused by suspending all the measures imposed against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. The Group felt that the suspension should have been effected through a formal resolution of the Security Council in order to "put the matter on a sound legal basis", and requested the Security Council to consider the adoption of a resolution for the complete lifting of the sanctions imposed against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya as a matter of urgency, taking into account that it had fully cooperated and fulfilled all the requirements of resolutions 731 (1992), 748 (1992), 883 (1993) and 1192 (1998). The Group was of the view that, since the legal process was before the Scottish court, as agreed upon by all the parties concerned, "the politicization of this legal dispute in whatever form or manner and by any one is not acceptable. The matter is sub judice and all parties should abide by the decisions of the Scottish Court sitting in the Netherlands".

11. In a letter dated 20 April 1999 addressed to me, the Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations, in his capacity as the Chairman of the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, informed me that the member States of the Movement had been following with utmost interest the latest developments of the Lockerbie question. They commended the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya for the flexibility and rationalism it had demonstrated in dealing with this question from the beginning of the dispute. The Movement expressed the view that "the suspension of the sanctions should have been effected through a formal resolution of the Security Council in order to put the matter on a sound legal basis". It also felt that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya had "fully cooperated and fulfilled all the requirements of Security Council resolutions 731 (1992), 748 (1992), 883 (1993) and 1192 (1998), including the requirements of resolution 731 (1992), to ensure that the Security Council adopts a resolution lifting completely the sanctions imposed against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya". The Movement also expressed the view that "since the legal process is before the Scottish Court, as agreed upon by all the parties concerned, the politicization of this legal dispute in whatever form or manner and by any one is not acceptable". The matter was "sub judice and all parties should abide by the decisions of the Scottish Court sitting in the Netherlands".

12. On 22 April, Qatar, on behalf of the Islamic Group at the United Nations, commended the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya for the flexibility and reasonableness with which it had tackled the Lockerbie issue since the dispute first began (S/1999/466). The Group expressed its view that, in addition to the press statement of 5 April 1999 and the presidential statement of 8 April 1999, the suspension of sanctions should also have been embodied in a resolution adopted by the Security Council so as to place the question in its correct legal framework. The Group requested the Council to speedily adopt a resolution definitively lifting the sanctions imposed on the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya which "has cooperated fully, has discharged all of its obligations under Council resolutions 731 (1992), 748 (1992), 883 (1993) and 1192 (1998) and has responded to the requests to which reference is made in resolution 731 (1992)". The Group

expressed its view that now, since the legal process had gone before the Scottish court as agreed by all the parties concerned, "the politicization, in any form and by any party whatever, of this legal dispute would be unacceptable and that, inasmuch as the matter is sub judice, all the parties must comply with whatever verdict is reached by the Scottish court convened in the Netherlands".

III. MEASURES SET FORTH IN SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS 731 (1992) AND 748 (1992)

13. By paragraph 3 of its resolution 731 (1992), adopted on 21 January 1992, the Security Council urged the Libyan Government to provide immediately a full and effective response to the requests of France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America referred to in the last preambular paragraph of that resolution so as to contribute to the elimination of international terrorism. By paragraph 4 of the same resolution, the Council requested the Secretary-General to seek the cooperation of the Libyan Government to provide a full and effective response to those requests.

14. By paragraph 1 of its resolution 748 (1992), adopted on 31 March 1992, the Security Council reiterated that the Libyan Government must comply without any further delay with paragraph 3 of resolution 731 (1992) regarding the aforementioned requests contained in documents A/46/825-S/23306, A/46/827-S/23308 and A/46/828-S/23309. By paragraph 2 of the same resolution, the Council decided that the Libyan Government must commit itself definitively to cease all forms of terrorist action and all assistance to terrorist groups and that it must promptly, by concrete actions, demonstrate its renunciation of terrorism.

15. Document A/46/825-S/23306 contains requests made by France in connection with the judicial inquiry conducted on the attack on the UTA flight 772 that occurred on 19 September 1989 and resulted in 171 deaths. France demanded that the Libyan authorities cooperate immediately, effectively and by all means with French justice in order to help to establish responsibility for this terrorist act. Libya was called upon: (a) to produce all the material evidence in its possession and to facilitate access to all documents that might be useful for establishing the truth; (b) to facilitate the necessary contacts and meetings, inter alia, for the assembly of witnesses; and (c) to authorize the responsible Libyan officials to respond to any request made by the examining magistrate responsible for judicial information.

16. Document A/46/827-S/23308 contains requests made by the Untied Kingdom and the United States, in the form of a joint declaration, with regard to the bombing of Pan Am flight 103, which resulted in the loss of 270 lives. The British and United States Governments declared that the Government of Libya must: (a) surrender for trial all those charged with the crime and accept responsibility for the actions of Libyan officials; (b) disclose all it knows of this crime, including the names of all those responsible, and allow full access to all witnesses, documents and other material evidence, including all the remaining timers; and (c) pay appropriate compensation. Both Governments expected Libya to comply promptly and in full.

17. Document A/46/828-S/23309 contains a tripartite declaration of 27 November 1991 issued by the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States following the investigation into the bombings of Pan Am flight 103 and UTA flight 772. In the declaration the three Governments reiterated their insistence that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya comply with their aforementioned requests and, in addition, demanded that it commit itself concretely and definitively to cease all forms of terrorist action and all assistance to terrorist groups. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya was requested to promptly, by concrete actions, prove its renunciation of terrorism.

IV. COMPLIANCE WITH THE REMAINING PROVISIONS

A. Requirements emanating from document A/46/825-S/23306

18. It should be noted that, in the case of UTA flight 772, France did not demand the extradition of the suspects but preferred to try them in absentia and to seek action from the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya if they were found guilty. On 10 March 1999, a French court in Paris convicted, in absentia, Abdallah Senoussi, Abdesslam Issa Shibani, Abdesslam Hamouda, Abdallah Elazrag, Ibrahim Naeli and Musbah Arbas for the 1989 bombing of UTA flight 772. France has issued international arrest warrants for the six Libyan nationals convicted of the bombing. On 31 March the French court issued 17 decisions regarding payment of indemnities to the plaintiffs.

19. On 11 March 1999, the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued a statement expecting that the Libyan leadership would uphold the life sentences handed down against the six Libyan nationals in accordance with pledges made, notably in a letter by the Libyan leader, Colonel Muammar Qaddafi to President Jacques Chirac dated 26 March 1996, namely to punish those found guilty and to compensate the victims. France had formally informed the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya of the verdict through diplomatic channels. On 12 April 1999, Libyan Prime Minister Mohammed al-Mangush confirmed that his country would respect its commitment to France.

20. With reference to the requests of France referred to in document A/46/825-S/23306, I already reported in my letter to the Security Council of 5 April that I had been informed by the French authorities, through a letter dated 13 October 1998 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations, that I might indicate that the conditions set forth in resolution 1192 (1998) had been met, without prejudice to the other requests concerning the bombing of Pan Am flight 103. In doing so, I also reported that, when the discussions were held in October and November 1998 between the United Nations Legal Counsel, Mr. Hans Corell, and a Libyan legal team, headed by Mr. Kamel Hassan Maghur, legal issues related to the implementation of Security Council resolution 1192 (1998) were resolved to the satisfaction of all those concerned, with the assistance, inter alia, of the Government of France.

21. With respect to the investigation of the bombing of UTA flight 772, I have subsequently been informed by the French authorities that the requests they had made in the documents referred to above have, on the whole, been satisfied. Furthermore, I have been informed that the French authorities expect that the

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya will abide by the obligations that follow from the judgement handed down by the French court, all in accordance with the undertakings of the Libyan Government.

22. As the requirements referred to in document A/46/825-S/23306 have been met, it may be concluded that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has thus complied in this regard with the relevant requirements of Security Council resolutions 731 (1992) and 748 (1992).

B. Requirements emanating from documents A/46/827-S/23308 and A/46/828-S/23309

1. Cooperation with the Scottish court sitting in the Netherlands

23. With reference to the requests contained in document A/46/827-S/23308, I wish to recall that, as I reported to the Council in my letter dated 5 April 1999, upon arrival in the Netherlands of the two Libyan nationals accused in the bombing of Pan Am flight 103, as provided for in paragraph 7 of Security Council resolution 1192 (1998), they were detained by the Dutch authorities, pending their transfer for the purpose of trial before the Scottish court sitting in the Netherlands. Following the completion of the Dutch extradition procedures, they were handed over to Scottish justice officials at Camp Zeist, the seat of the Scottish court in the Netherlands.

24. Scottish procedures require that, at the initial stage of prosecution, an accused person, who is arrested, must be brought before the Sheriff for examination within 48 hours of that arrest. Therefore, on 6 April 1999, the two accused appeared before Sheriff Principal Graham Cox. When the two accused appeared on 14 April 1999 before Sheriff Cox for a second time, they were fully committed for trial, which, under Scottish law, was supposed to start within 110 days from 14 April 1999. However, on 7 June 1999, the Scottish court granted a request by defence lawyers of the two persons concerned to delay the trial for six months. A court statement indicated that "trial is scheduled to start on or before 4 February 2000".

25. Since the requests contained in document A/46/827-S/23308 relate to actions which could only be undertaken by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya during and following the conclusion of the trial of the two persons charged with the bombing of Pan Am flight 103 by the Scottish court sitting in the Netherlands, and the trial has been postponed, it appears that, under the circumstances, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya may only be expected to provide assurances of its commitment to comply with those requirements, particularly as it regards access to witnesses, relevant documents and other material evidence. It is worth noting, in this regard, that paragraph 2 of resolution 1192 (1998) provides that all States shall cooperate to that end and that, in particular, the Libyan Government shall ensure that any evidence or witness in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya are, upon the request of the court promptly made available at the court sitting in the Netherlands for the purpose of the trial.

26. For that reason, I am not in a position to provide any factual information on compliance by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya with the relevant requirements.

However, I would like to point out that the Libyan authorities have, indeed, provided assurances that they will cooperate with the Scottish court. Such assurances, on behalf of the Libyan authorities, were given to the United Nations Legal Counsel, Mr. Hans Corell, by Mr. Kamel Hassan Maghur, the head of the Libyan legal team, during their discussions in October and November 1998. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya reconfirmed these assurances in a letter addressed to me by Mr. Omar Mustafa Muntasser, the Secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, dated 19 March 1999 (S/1999/311). According to that letter, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya "undertakes to cooperate with the investigation and the proceedings within the limits permitted by the law and the legislation in force in the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya".

2. Payment of compensation

27. As to the requirement concerning the payment of compensation, it appears that since the Scottish court has not yet completed its proceedings, much less found the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya responsible for the bombing, it would be contrary to the purpose of resolution 1192 (1998) to anticipate that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya should be expected to accept responsibility and pay compensation now to the families of the Pan Am 103 victims before the trial is completed. At the same time, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has publicly stated on several occasions that it will comply with the conclusions of the Scottish court, whatever they may be, and if required will pay the necessary compensation. In the 19 March letter, Mr. Muntasser also emphasized that "the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya reaffirms what it stated previously with regard to compensation in the event that the suspects are found guilty and a final verdict is rendered to that effect".

28. With reference to such previous statements, I would like to bring to the attention of the Security Council the fact that, in a report of my predecessor submitted to the Security Council pursuant to paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 731 (1992) (S/23672), the Council was informed that in the course of two meetings held between Under-Secretary-General Safronchuk with Colonel Qaddafi, the Libyan leader had pointed out that it was "premature to discuss the question of compensation, which can result only from a civil court decision. However, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya will guarantee the payment of compensation awarded as a result of responsibility of its suspected citizens if they are unable to pay it themselves". The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya later pledged to officially undertake to pay appropriate compensation if its responsibility for the Pan Am 103 incident is established (S/23918).

3. Renunciation of terrorism

29. As noted above, paragraph 2 of Security Council resolution 748 (1992) and the tripartite declaration circulated in document A/46/828-S/23309 request that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya commit itself definitively to cease all forms of terrorist action and all assistance to terrorist groups and that it must promptly, by concrete actions demonstrate its renunciation of terrorism. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has stated, on numerous occasions, that it was opposed to

terrorism in all its forms and condemned all terrorist acts. For the purpose of this report, I shall recall some of the statements by which the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has conveyed its position to the Security Council.

30. According to a letter of the Secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation, transmitted by the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya on 14 May 1992 (S/23918), his country accepted Security Council resolution 731 (1992), with a view to strengthening the role of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security and declared that it "definitively renounces all form of international terrorism of whatever origin". The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya pledged to sever relations with all groups and organizations involved in international terrorism of any kind and to affirm that there are no terrorist training camps or terrorist organizations or groups in its territory, invited a committee from the Security Council, the United Nations Secretariat or any appropriate United Nations body to investigate this matter at any time and, furthermore, pledged that it will not in any way permit its territory, its citizens or its institutions to be used directly or indirectly for the perpetration of terrorist acts. It was prepared to impose the severest penalties on anyone proved to be involved in such acts and promised to undertake to respect the national options of all States and to base its relations on mutual respect and non-intervention in internal affairs.

31. In another letter, dated 8 December 1992 (S/24961), the Secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya stated that his country had severed its relations with all groups and organizations suspected of involvement in acts of terrorism and did not permit its territory, its nationals or its institutions to be used for the commission, directly or indirectly, of acts of terrorism and was prepared to impose the severest penalties on anyone proved to have been involved in such acts. It also declared that there were no camps in its territory for the training of terrorists. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya had invited the Security Council or any international body it may appoint to verify that fact on the spot and had cooperated constructively with the Government of the United Kingdom, as attested by British officials themselves, with a view to tracing those elements and organizations accused by the United Kingdom of involvement in terrorist acts.

32. In a letter dated 26 July 1994 (S/1994/900), the Secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation reaffirmed that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya had declared, in numerous letters, its total renunciation of terrorism in all its forms and its condemnation of all acts of terrorism. Consequently, it had enacted specific measures, including the severance of contacts with all groups and factions involved in what was characterized as terrorist activities and the affirmation that there were no terrorist training camps or terrorist organizations in its territory, and had renewed its invitation to receive a technical mission to ascertain this matter, despite the absence, thus far, of any response to this objective and logical proposal. In demonstration of its good faith, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya fully cooperated with British authorities in enhancing their capacity to counter terrorist activities and had provided all the information in its possession that might have strengthened the capacity to counter and contain terrorism.

Moreover, it had announced its complete readiness to cooperate with the French authorities investigating the bombing of UTA flight 772 and had pledged to provide all possible facilities to the French examining magistrate. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya informed the Council that contacts continued between the judicial authorities in the two countries with a view to reaching agreement on a programme to assist the French examining magistrate in completing his task.

33. At the 3864th meeting of the Security Council, held on 20 March 1998, the Secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya made a statement in which he pointed out that his country had "never supported terrorism but has assisted in the liberation struggle - and there is a big difference between the two" (S/PV.3864). He emphasized that his country declared its condemnation of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations in several letters to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the President of the Security Council, such as those contained in documents S/23396, S/24209, S/24961 and S/1994/900. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya had repeated this declaration at various levels of responsibility and, furthermore, had called for the convening of a special session of the General Assembly to consider the question of terrorism (A/46/840). It had also announced its readiness to formulate an agreement, or bilateral or multilateral agreements, which would define the methods required to eradicate international terrorism and to enter into bilateral or multilateral talks to achieve this end (S/23672).

34. The Secretary of the General People's Committee pointed out that, in addition, his country had announced that it would never allow its territory, citizens or institutions to be used in any form to commit terrorist acts, directly or indirectly, and expressed its readiness to punish severely those proved to be involved in such acts (S/23417). He further declared that his country had no objection to inquiries inside the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the Secretary-General or one of his representatives in order to refute or confirm these claims, and that it committed itself to providing all facilities and information that the Secretary-General or his representative deemed necessary to uncover the truth (S/23672 and S/23417). He recalled that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya had called on the Security Council and the Secretariat to send a committee, an envoy or envoys to ascertain the fact that it had nothing to do with terrorism (S/26500, S/26760, S/1996/73, S/1996/609, S/1997/378, S/1997/503, S/1997/518, S/1997/549, S/1997/857, S/1997/880).

35. In a statement issued on 20 November 1995 (S/1995/973), the Government of the United Kingdom confirmed that it had, on 31 October 1995, received the Libyan Government's answers to a fifth set of questions about its links with the Provisional Irish Republican Army. It was noted in the statement that there remained gaps and omissions in the information given by the Libyan Government. However, considering the Libyan disclosures in their entirety the British authorities were satisfied with them since they largely met their expectations. The British Government acknowledged that the Libyan readiness to answer its questions was a positive step towards the implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular towards the renunciation of terrorism, a path, it was hoped, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya will continue to follow. The United States Government has stated that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

has not however taken similar steps with regard to its support for other terrorist organizations.

36. With respect to the requirements of resolution 748 (1992), I have also been informed by the Government of France that it considered recent acts by the Libyan authorities to be indicative of the Libyan Government's renunciation of terrorism.

V. FINAL OBSERVATIONS

37. The present report is based on a concrete mandate given to me by the Security Council, which is contained in resolutions 731 (1992), 748 (1992), 883 (1993), with their cross-reference to the requests of the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States, as indicated in documents A/46/825-S/23306, A/46/827-S/23308 and A/46/828-S/23309, and resolution 1192 (1998). I am aware and recognizant of political and legal developments on a national level related to the bombing of UTA flight 772 and Pan Am flight 103 in the three countries concerned. However, this report does not provide a total and comprehensive view of all the events and developments related to the aforementioned tragic events but rather a specific and, thus, limited picture in line with the Security Council's mandate.

38. By its resolution 883 (1993), the Security Council requested me to report on compliance by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya with the remaining provisions of its resolutions 731 (1992) and 748 (1992). The findings of the present report, which are contained in section IV, speak for themselves and there is no need for me to summarize them once more in the final observations.

39. As I pointed out in my 5 April letter to the Security Council, the arrival of the two persons accused in the Netherlands for the purpose of trial by the Scottish court and the subsequent immediate suspension of measures set forth in Security Council resolutions 748 (1992) and 883 (1993) would not have been possible without the demonstration of goodwill by all the parties concerned and without their commitment to resolving all the issues related to the implementation of Security Council resolution 1192 (1998) in a satisfactory and mutually acceptable manner. I also expressed the hope that the spirit of cooperation now established will be maintained and that the start of the trial will mark the beginning of a process leading to the normalization of relations among all parties concerned for the benefit of the international community as a whole.

40. I am pleased to report that on 11 June 1999 I hosted a tripartite meeting between the Permanent Representatives of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the United Kingdom and the United States in order to assist the participants in clarifying the positions of their Governments regarding the requirements of the aforementioned Security Council resolutions for the lifting of measures imposed by the Council on the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. The participants exchanged views and ideas and agreed that there was need for a follow-up meeting. I hope that further contacts will help to develop a constructive dialogue between the parties concerned and will eventually lead to the normalization of relations among them.